# SHERMAN

## JOE JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER.

Interesting Details of the Correspondence and Conference Between Sherman and Johnston.

#### TERMS OF THE CAPITULATION.

The Ceremony of Surrendering to Take Place at Greensboro, North Carolina.

All Arms to be Stacked and Parked and Regularly Delivered at That Point.

The Rebel Officers and Men to be Paroled and Allowed to Return to Their Homes.

Men and Officers Allowed to Retain Their Horses.

Beauregard and Hardee Embraced in the Surrender.

Bragg Not Included, but Expected to Surrender Himself Soon.

#### WADE HAMPTON REPORTED KILLED.

He Denounces Joe Johnston as a "Sneak and Coward," and is Said to Have Been Shot by That General.

Etter and Complete Demoralization of Lee's Paroled Men.

**CUR** TROOPS MARCHING HOMEWARD

Pertions of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps and the Army of the Potomac About to be Discharged.

Jest Davis at Charlotte, N. C., on April 28.

His Only Hope to Escape to Cuba from Some Point on the Florida Coast,

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch. THE PINAL PURRENDER OF JOHNSTON.

the news of the capitulation of Johnston's rebel army the forces under Major General Sherman, on the 26th , was received here early to-day, but lacked official he first report originated was too high to leave much ting the welcome news until its reliability was p ns for a week past, the full fruition of their so longer an armed force disputing the supremacy of ate States" government is day prostrated at our feet, its generals and armies capre frightened, panting, fugitives from the avenging

ral Grant, with part of his staff, left Washington to en Friday night of the 21st, passed Fortress Monros sturday evening, reached Morehead City Sunday even-g, and arrived at General Sherman's headquarters in ral Sherman, the latter at once sent information to

The news soon spread through the armies that tion and courage from his presence. Unbounded rates of his old Army of the Tennessee were trans-ted with excitement. A review of the Seventeenth corps meerly Mcl'herson's) was hasthy decided upon, and as smed along the line, regiments, brigades and divi-sees broke out into the most continuous and deafening were wholly irrepressible. The Fifteenth corps was to

ding rebels, expected the federal government to meeds to their proposals, unless they were greatly modi-led. One evidence of this is that the prominent civilians vicinity, if not in its councils, at the period of the first conference, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared soon er is, that on learning our government had refused course had been previously considered and decided upon, in expectation of just such a refusal. When it came he was prepared to act. Imitating the example of Lee, he asked an interview with General Sherman for the specific purpose of surrendering his army on the best terms he could obtain. To do this he proposed a medification of the "memoranda" previously signed by himself and General Shorman. But as the government had emphatically disapproved of these in critically disapproved of these in critically discussion.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE CORRESP

The interchange of communications was about as follows:—At six o'clock on Monday morning, the 24th inst., General Sherman notified Johnston that his terms were not accepted, and that the existing truce would end in forty-eight hours after the receipt of the notice. Later in the day he sent another, demanding the surrender of his army on the same terms accorded to Lee on the 9th of April, at Appomattox Court House, Johnston replied on the 26th by asking an interview for the purpose of modifying the previous agree-ment and surrendering his army. Sherman de-clined to discuss the subject on the basis of the old agreement; but named the time and place where he would meet him. Johnston, in substance, accepted. a Mr. Bennett, near Durham station, about twenty seven miles from Baleigh, on the 26th. Sherman arrived on time, but an accident to the train by which Johnston was coming from Greensboro delayed his arrival several hours. He finally made his appearance, looking much the worse for the past two weeks' anxiety and trouble, but was straightforward, outspoken and frank in arranging the agreement for his capitulation. A few minutes conversation settled the preliminaries and terms.

are the same as those extended to Lee, although, when ed, they will probably not be expressed in precisely the same language. Their substance is, the cessa-tion of all acts of hostility towards the United States government by the officers and men under command of Johnston; all arms and public property to be delivered to an ordnance officer of the United States army at Greens-boro; officers and men to give their individual paroles in writing, not to take up arms against the government of the United States until exchanged or properly released from their obligation; officers to retain their side arms and private horses, and both officers and men to be pernitted to return to their homes and remain unm as long as they observe their obligations and conform to the laws in force where they may reside.

The negotiations were conducted in General Sherman's name, and Johnston had no intimation of the Lieutenant General's presence at Raleigh until the final terms of capitulation were signed, when Grant quietly put his ap-proval on the back of them.

THE RESEL GENERALS. The surrender includes Beauregard, Hardee and Hoke, besides a number of lesser lights too tedious to mention. Bragg has no command and is not included in the sur-render, but is expected to avail himself of the privileges now accorded by coming in and embracing the provi-

Wade Hampton is also left out, and many rumors and speculations are affont in consequence. It is well known that he was violently opposed to the first proposals of surrender by Johnston, and carried his opposition to the length of preciaiming Johnston a "coward," a "sneak," a "poltroon," and many other epithets. looking to an abandonment of the Southern cause, or to recognize the authority of any one to surrender him or his men. Shortly before the capitulation an escaped servant, of more than ordinary intelligence, brought a report that Hampton had forced himself into Johnston's presence, provoked a quarrel, covered him with insulting represences, and that Johnston became infuriated sulting reproaches, and that Johnston became infuriated and discharged several shots at him from a revolver, from the effects of which Hampton had just died. When asked some irrelevant question concerning Hampton at one of the interviews between himself and Sherman Johnston replying somewhat evasively, said in substance, that "he had got rid of Wade Hampton," or that "Wade Hampton would trouble us no more," or words to that effect. Hampton was not included in the capitulation for reasons unknown to outsiders, and probably to the military authorities, and nothing was said that would contradict the rumor of his death. A more probable theory is, that he has linked his fortunes still longer and further to Jeff. Davis, that with such portions of his broken down politician to some point from which he can

ISTON THINES "THIS CRUEL WAR IS OVER." During the interviews between Generals Sherman and Johnston the latter uniformly declared that "the way ment longer would not only be wrong, but criminal," and that when the Southern people learned that his army and Lee's had surrendered there would be none to counsel a longer continuance of the contest. His chief anxiety seemed to be to arrange some terms for a formal longer—if he could not obtain reasonable or satisfactory terms, he would disband and send them home with their arms' in their hands. But he disliked to do this, on account of the limbility, if not probability of large numbers being influenced by faction and wrongs to again enter the service for a short time and be the means of unnecessary bloodshed. He pre-ferred the men should return to their homes unarmed to assume an obligation that would keep them out of the service till the formal end of the war.

He stated that the paroled soldiers from Lee's army, a they returned homewards, were entalling suffering and of violently taking subsistence from poor and helples in ministering to their own necessities, and in many instances deliberately robbed every one they met of food, valuables and animals. For this reseon capitals and there dismiss them. Such portions of his take unfrequented and interior routes will have to demen are corroborated from many quarters. Hundreds, if not thousands, of them were separated from their commands by the evacuation of Petersburg, and never again rejoined them. A large proportion of these troops off. They have been coming into our lines at Newbern in squads of scores and hundreds ever since Lee's capitula-

diately present, were extended to all of his command who chose to avail themselves of it, by coming in and troops, rode in to this place alone to ascertain the terms

of Forrest, Rosser and Mosby is rather improbable They are of the Wade Hampton faction—the "never sur render," "iast ditch" type of Southern cavaners, ultimate hanging or expulsion from the country seems inevitable. The present is the last offer of political mercy or forgiveness. If this day of grace be sinned away or forgiveness. "last ditch" type of Southern cavaliers, whose THE TWO ARMING MITT MILES APART AT THE TIME OF THE SUR

the two armies were nearly sixty miles apart at the time the capitulations were signed. General Sherman had truce between himself and Johnston was agreed upon. After the signing of the famous "memoranda" this was drawn back to the latter city. except Kilpatrick's cav-

the two cities and armies was in running order all the time, and the opposing generals proceeded by rail to a point nearly equidistant, where their interviews were held. The telegraph was also in working order through Johnston's army to Selma, Macon, Montgo-mery and other Southern cities, and Sherman's first news of Wilson's successes at these places was of the rebel army. Johnston even went so far as to facilitate the transmission of news to and from Wilson, and begged General Sherman to put an immediate stop to his further devastation of the Southern country. JEFF. DAVIS' FLIGHT.

erning the whereabouts of Jeff. Davis at certain times amed, have found their way into Northern journ he passed through Charlotte on his way southward, cecorted by a brigade of cavalry (probably commanded by Hampton), on the 23d instant. Since then nothing has been heard from him in this quarter. As General Wilson Georgia, it is impossible, I think, for Davis to reach Mexico, as is generally supposed was his intention. From certain indications, it is probable, however, that he will ntinue his flight southward, and endeavour to reach on the Florida coast. Rumor places a heavy sum to his ank account in Havana, and if but a tithe of the amoun be on actual deposit, he will endeavor to obtain it on his way to Europe. So also he is said to be carrying away fabulous sums in specie, forcibly extracted from the vaults of Richmond banks. The latter story probably has little foundation in fact. Specie is too heavy for easy and rapid transportation. Its possession would be known to hundreds of persons, and might lead to his detention, robbery or assassination. He can scarcely entertain a wild hope to escape through Wilson's lines to the Mississippi with such an encumbrance, and would find equal difficulty in getting across to Cuba.

CORPH COMMANDERS It is but just to General Sherman to say that the terms ernment for its action are reported to have had the ap-proval of his army commanders and many able and in-fluential officers. Generals Blair and Logan were among the number who dissented, however, and are reputed to of such unreasonable proposals. It can also be said in extenuation, that at the time the armistice was agreed to, General Sherman had just been in-formed of the general satisfaction the terms of Lee's surrender afforded the North. He believed a greater spirit of magnanimity prevailed in our counsels th any former period since the commencement of the war. He had also a copy of the Richmond Whig, published by permission of the federal military authorities, in which was a proclamation of General Weitzel, as Military Governor of Richmond, convening the rebel Legislature of Virginia, for the purpose of taking such me were necessary to formally restore that State to the Union. Everything conspired to make him ex-tremely lenient. But, like the true subordinate he has always been, General Sherman presumed to con-clude no arrangements without the full sanction and concurrence of his government, and submitted the propositions for peace to its final consideration and arbitrament. Nothing like insubordination was ever manifested ably free from the assumption of doubtful or unlawful authority. He has always been a subordinate command. er and a law-abiding citizen. His loyalty and patrio ism, proved on so many battle fields, place his motives above suspicion. He honestly believed he was subserving the interests of his country. That country should be slow to withdraw such hard earned favor, but should carefully consider the subject in all its

SHERMAN'S TROOPS AIREADY MARCHING HOMEWARD. The orders for the return of our troops have already gone forth, and the columns are beginning to move. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth army corps will march overland through Richmond to Alexandria, Va., and thence be transported to other fields of service, or be discharged, as circumstances may at the time of their arrival determine. These corps will probably take with them most of the captured animals and trains

SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY, which was on the "rampage" from the vicinity of Petersburg towards Danville, has been recalled. The Army of organization. Sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals are eing mustered out of the service. The provost marshale ers of war, who will take the oath of allegiance President, will most likely be paroled and allowed to return to their homes. Everything points to an imme-General Stoneman is far on his way to East Tennessee,

interest to know that he received no orders from General Sherman of any character whatever. Some were frawal from the rear of the rebel army in obedience to Sherman's orders, on the signing of the truce, are untrue

RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1865. The surrender of the army of General Johnston to Gen-

THE PRELIMINARIES.

for an interview, General Sherman yesterday morning proceeded by spec al train to the front of the army, near Durham's station. He was accompanied by Generals Schofield and Howard, and representatives of the staff. The place of conference, the same at which the pre-vious meeting took place, was the farm house of Mr. yond the station. It is a small frame cottage, with garden, and surrounded by shade trees. In the front room, which was used by the family both as parlor and bedroom, the meeting took place. General Sherman was the first to arrive. The train conveying General Johnston from the other direction met with an accident, which detained it a few hours. He his appearance about two o'clock, and, tered the house, and, in the spartment above mentioned, were in earnest discussion for upwards of an hour. At the end of that time the general officers present were invited in, and the stipulations were read, signed and de-livered. The officers of both armies were now called in

those granted to General Lee. The surrender will take place formally at Greensboro, and the details will be arranged to-day. The surrender furthermore embraces all the rebel troops in Morth Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The number in this State under the immediate command of General Johnston, is twenty-fve thousand.

The struggle was now entirely hopeless, and the further of-fusion of blood was not only in vain but criminal. He said of Lee's and his army was known. It is a fortunate soldiers as Lee and Johnston had control of the waning fortunes of the rebellion, or otherwise perhaps the land would have been deluged with further and useless blood-shed in the vain hope of the success of the rebellion.

THE INTERVIEW TERMINATED ral Sherman arrived in town about nine o'clock, and as soon as the news of the surrender was made known the while those who were possessed of the requisite material

goes North to-day. He is emisently satisfied with the termination of the campaign in North Carolina.

MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Jeff Davis, it is said, as soon as he received the news of the refusal of the President to ratify the agreement between Sherman and Johnston, and was informed of the policy of the new administration, at once took his de-parture for parts unknown. He is believed here to be a fugitive, and is now seeking to escape from the country

Our Special Washington Despatch.

Wassington, April 29, 1865.

The number of men actually surrendered by Johnston Sherman is about twenty-seven thousand four hun dred, although the number on paper is much greater. The surrender includes all the militia from South Caro lina, North Carolina, Georgia and the Gulf States, most of whom had deserted long before the surrender took place. About eighty or ninety pieces of artillery are among the trophies surrendered.

## REBEL NEWS.

GENERAL WALLACE'S MISSION TO TEXAS.

Rebel Accounts of His Alleged Proposal to the Trans-Mississippi Rebel Authorities to Abandon the Confederacy.

SUICIDE OF A REBEL GOVERNOR,

The Mission of General Lewis Wallace to Texas.

Texas.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE NEGOTIATIONS IN THAT STATE.

[From the Houston Telegraph, April 4.]

It is known to our readers that an interview was had a few days ago by Brigadier General Slaughter with Major General Wallace, of the Yankee army, at the solicitation of the later. General Wallace, stated in advance, in writing, "that he had no authority from his government to make any overtures to anybody whatever." He, however, in conversation qualified this statement very materially. General Slaughter on this point says:—

General Wallace and substantially, "Whatever General

ever, in conversation qualified this statement very materially. General Slaughter on this point says:

General Wallace said substantially, "Whatever General Grant recommends Mr. Lincoln will do. I suppose it is now the same with the government at Richmond with regard to General Lee.

From all he said on the subject, it would have been impossible to arrive at any other condition than that General Grant is the tome \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ fines \$\lambda \text{ fines }\text{ fines

ment in various ways. We quote from the report:—
We had gone out of the Union by separate action, claiming
the constitutional right to do so, and could now withdraw
from the confederacy with much more reason as the constitution of the Confederace Reason more reason as the constitution of the Confederace Reason provides for it.

"The East had so power than the work as no power to
id them. If we withded."

He talked greated a about the great destiny of a re-united
government, based upon the consent of the Southern people,
file professed to believe that a peace could be concluded by a
reconstruction which would be fair and honorable to both

But we come now to the only really important feature of the whole affair, and one that opens up at once the springs of action, that have caused this movement, and discloses the real relations of the United States with foreign powers. We quote from the report:—

I understood from this conversation that the government of the United States is determined to enforce the Mourae doc-trine; to refuse to recognize the government of Maizmillan in Mexico; to aid the Juarez party; and, in the end, to place Mexico under the protection of the United States. The Trans-Mississippi Department is invited to assist in the consumma-tion of the work. As a demonstration of strength Mr. Lin-

Mediterranean.

After hearing the details of this plan I saked Major General
Wallace if be did not consider that their execution involved a
war between France and England, their allies, and the United
Statest He unbesitatingly answered in the affirmative.

Here it is. Not only is the Lincoln government desirous of enforcing the Monroe doctrine, but General Grant
and his military coadjutors desire a war with Europe as
a field for their military ambition, and hence this embassy.

A Mexican General with the United States

A mexican General with the United States Troops at Brance Island.

[From the Brownsville (Texas) Ranchero, April 1.]

We learn from different sources that General Caravajal has been for a week or more on Brazos Island. It is surmized that his mission there is to effect some arrangement with the Yankees to revive the willed Juares interests on this frontier, and also to make a small nest for himsel, in case he should require it hereafter. The young empire will probably not be affected seriously by General Caravajal's visit to the Yankees.

General Pillow Offers to Take the Am-Brigadler General Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennemee, is said a have requested permission to be allowed to return to his home at Columbia, and offers to take the amnesty oath and give bonds for his future good conduct. General Fillow has, or had a large plantation near Columbia, and was joint owner with his sister, Mrs. Governor Aaron V. Brown, in another still more extensive one near Holena, Arkansas. He has lost over seven hundred slaves by the failure of the rebellion.

Suicide of the Rebel Governor of Florida.

[From the Mobile Daily News.]

We learn through a gentleman recently from Barrancial that a report reached there a short time before he left, that upon hearing of the capture of Petersburg and Elchmond, Governor Milton, of Florida, committed suicide at his residence, a few miles from Marianna. The roport was subsequently confirmed by a refugee directly from that place.

Governor John Milton, some twenty years since, was a gay and dashing young lawyer of considerable practice at the bar of New Orieans. Early after attaining manhood he killed a man named Komp, at Columbus, Ga., in a most brutal manner. He fied the State, and sought refuge lawyer, but was forced to fly to the swamps of Florida to wold a difficulty in regard to a lady. Reaching Florida, ure drove him into politics, and as men of his stamp were in demand about the time of the beginning of the rebel-lion, he succeeded in making himself Governor of the State.

News from St. Domingo.

We are in receipt of news from Santiago de los Cabal leros to the 30th of March. The National Convention ary last, adjourned size die on the 25th of March, having elected a legal government, whose administration will close ninety days after the evacuation of the country by close ninety days after the evacuation of the country by the Spanish troops, at which time a Congress will meet. The President of the present government is General Pedro A. Pimentel, and the Vice President, General Benizono F. de Rosas, who have appointed the following Cabinet:—War Department, General P. G. Martinez; Interior and Police, General José del C. Reinoso; Justice, General Vicente Morel; Finances, Commerce and Foreign Relations, General Teodoro and S. Heneken.

The country continues in a state of tranquility, although a few Spanish troops remain yet at two or three places on the coast.

THE FUNERAL OF DR. MOTT. -The funeral of Dr. Valen tine Mott will take place at two o'clock this afternoon ninth street, near Fifth avenue. It will be attended by th minti street, near Fifth avenue. It will be attended by the most eminent medical men in the country, and also by distinguished persons in every profession. The Academy of Medicine, faculties of all the colleges, and members of the Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots will be present in full numbers. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the latter society, held on Friday evening. Prof. Horace Webster in the chair, and Mr. David P. Holton acting as secretary, a set of very appropriate resolutions respecting the death of the world-renowned surgeon were unanimously adopted.

JOLLINGATOR AV. THE THEORY WAYS. DEATE RE-

JOLLINGATION BY THE THIRTEENTH WARD DRAFT RE LIEF COMMITTEE. -The Thirteenth ward Draft Relief Con mittee give a supper at the Metropolitan on next Wednesday evening, May 3. Dr. J. M. Griffiths will preside. Several of our leading citizens will be among the guests, and as the people of the ward are indebted to the labors of the committee for the prevention of the draft within their limits, all will undoubtedly wish them a "jolly good time."

DRATH.—Between four and five o'clock on Saturday more ing a fire was discovered in the apartments of Mary Brannan, in a frame building rear of No. 116 West Fifty-third street. One of the tenants of the front house first discovered the smoke, and hurried to the door of Mary Brannan's room. On pushing it open he found it impossible to enter for the heat and smoke. The alarm was given, which soon brought the aid of the fireguen, but before the fire was extinguished it burned into the front building, which was a three atory frame, destroying the roof and the greater part of the second and third stortes. Under its burned rubbish in the rear building was found the charred remains of Mary Brannan. They were taken out by the firemen and the police, under the direction of Captain Slott, and conveyed to the station house, there to await the action of the coroner. It is supposed that the deceased, by some accident, set fire to a portion of her bed, and was probably sufficiated while asleep, and thus rendered mable to give an alarm. The damage done to the buildings will amount to about \$1,500. Eight poor families were burned out, and their household effects more or less damaged and destroyed. Thomas McConnell, on the second floor, was insured for \$800 in the \$4. Nicholas Insurance Company. Loss about \$100. William McGarrity, who kept a grocery store on the first floor, is insured for \$800 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. His property is but slightly damaged. The buildings are owned by Theodore Martine, and said to be insured. ing a fire was discovered in the apartments of Mary

FIRE IN MONROE STREET. - Between eight and nine Nos. 285 and 287 Monroe street, owned by Patterson, story brick building in the rear of Nos. 392 and 394 Madison street, occupied by Charles Glose on the second, third and fourth floors as a cabinet factory. Loss \$6,000; insured for \$1,000 on the machinery only. The first floor SUDDEN DEATH .- While Hook and Ladder Company No.

2 was proceeding to an alarm of fire yesterday at No. Broadway, one of the members, named Lewis Baker, fell dead. His remains were conveyed to the truck house by his comrades, and Coroner Wildey notffied to hold an inquest.

JUDITH PASTA, THE

Judith Pasta, the famous singer, expired at her villa on the Lake of Como, April 1, in her sixty seventh year. Few will require to be reminded of the fame of a singer who, for dramatic power and expression and for range of voice was probably never surpassed. A Jewess by birth, her first musical education was derived from the maitre de chapelle of Como cathedral. At the age of fif-Music, and five or six years later she came out at the Venice and Milan operas. In 1821 she appeared on the Paris stage, and in the following year she sang at Verona to the members of the Congress. From 1824 to 1830 is

The Turf.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.
PATERDAY, April 23.—Match \$400, mile and repeat, to

wagons:—
Owner named g. g. Fon. 1 1
Owner named f. m. 2 2
Time: 2:53—2:49.
On Thursday, at the above track, a match for \$2,000 will come off between g. g. James Watson and ch. m.

## IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Rebel Ram Webb Runs Out of Red River Bound for the Gulf.

She Passes Our Gunboats and Iron-Clads at the Rate of Twentyfive Miles an Hour.

The Webb Seen Fifty Miles Above New Orleans on Monday Morning,

MEMPHIS, April 28, 1865. The Vicksburg Herald of the 20th inst. bas a despatch lated off the mouth of the Red river on the 23d, giving the following important intelligence:

At nine o'clock this evening the famous rebel ram

Webb ran out of the Red river, passing all our gunboats and ironclads here, and descended the Mississippi with When first discovered she bad no lights, emitted no smoke, and looked like a huge mass moving on the

She was fired on from the Manhattan, when she imme diately showed signs of life, and shot past the Man

tan, which signalled to the fleet,

The Lafayette then started in pursuit of her. The officers of the Manhattan estimate the speed of the Webb at twenty-five miles an hour when passing them. The steamer Saratoga, from New Orleans, met the Webb at Tunica Bend, at a quarter to ten o'clock. She

then attempted to run down the Saratoga, but was unsuc-It is believed that the Webb intends destroying our commerce on the Mississippi, and probably make an attempt to escape to the Guif.

Some assert that it is very likely that Jeff. Davis is on poard of her, endeavoring to make his escape to Havana or some other foreign port.

If nothing happens to her, the Webb can reach New Orleans by daylight to-morrow, and the mouth of the

CAIRO. April 28, 1865. The steamer Dolphin reports meeting the rebel ram Webb fifty miles above New Orleans at half-past six

going along without doing any damage to boats of any The telegraph wires leading to New Orleans had been

o'clock on the morning of the 24th inst. She was then

### THE ASSASSINS.

Astounding Revelations Forthcoming.

Washington, April 20, 1864.

The investigation of the cases of the conspirators is now in progress. When the time arrives for the publication of the details they will astound the loyal North, and disgust every high-hearted Southern man, by the exhibition of the perfidy and cowardly expedients resorted to by the leaders of the rebellion.

Demand for the Surrender of Conspirators in Canada. Wassington, April 29, 1866.

Notice has been given by our Consul General in Canada that all the criminals connected with the murder of Mr. Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States authorities. This has a meaning.

John Wilkes Booth's Last Letter to His

A letter written by John Wilkes Booth to his mother, dated on the morning of the 14th of April, the day of assassimation, has fallen into the hands of the government authorities. It is directed to "Mrs. M. A. Booth No. 28 East Nineteenth street, New York, N. Y.," and bears a Washington, D. C., Post office stamp, dated April 14. It bears the appearance of having been written in considerable haste, and is all contained on one side of half a sheet of note paper:—

APRIL 14—2 A. M.

DEARHET MOTHER—I know you expect a letter from m

your affectionate son ever,

Circumstances of the Arrest of Junius Brutus Booth.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 29.]

There were peculiar circumstances connected with the arrest of Junius Buttus Booth in this city. After his arrest by betective Krupp he was taken to the provost marshal's office, to await the departure of the train for Washington. While in the office he was in charge of two men as a guard. He engaged in very little conversation, but was smoking a cigar, and during this time he frequently took from his pocket what appeared to be scraps of paper with which to light his cigar. The guard did not attach any importance to the act, but it afterwards transpired that these were letters and envelopes which were thus destroyed. After he had been sent away, and the attention of Captain Lane and Commissioner Barrets was called to the fact, they gathered together the fragments, but the letters were so effectually destroyed that nothing can now be gained from them. The corner of an envelope showed the printed inscription, "British Province," and a small remnant of the letter inside of this envelope contains only the words "your brother."

While in the office Junius Booth was engaged in looking over a Bible on the table. When he had finished this lettors is narrow slip of paper and wrote what now appears to have been a letter. It was written on both sides; but as soon as finished he tore them into small pieces and threw them into the spit-box or on the floor. After he was gone an attempt was made to collect the fragments of this letter, but without success. Enough was

Arrest of John S. Clarke, the Actor, a Brother-in-Law of the Assassim.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 29.)

Since the arrest of Junius Brutus Booth Mr. John S. Clarke has been taken into custody, by whom or on what charge is not known. His wife only knows that he was taken away by three men two days ago, and has not returned since. The last letter written by J. Wilkes Booth is now in the city. It is dated April 14, two A. M., at Washington, and is addressed to his mother in New York. There is nothing in it, except a reference to the illumination of the previous night, coupled with the statement that it would have been better if done in a better cause. "But," he adds, "might makes right." This, no doubt, is the letter written in the hotel at Washington when he inquired of the bookkeeper the year.

A passenger on the eastward bound night express of the Eric Raifway died suddenly soon after the train left Michael McGovern was honorably discharged by the Quartermaster's Department, at Nashville, April 10. Hough, at Port Jervis, to whom any inquiries may be

The Sultana Disaster-Fifteen Hundred Lives Lost.

ill fated Sultana have been found alive. The lost are now estimated at fifteen hundred.

The Memphia hospitals are full of wounded from the Sultana, mang being badly scalded and burned.

The investigation ordered by General Washburne is

Rebel Soldiers in General Washburne's District Regarded as Felons. Mamran, April 28, 1868.

of April all rebel soldiers within his district sh be regarded as felons, and not as prisoners of war, is ha ing a salutary offect. Great numbers have annu-